

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVI.....No. 27

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Model of a Wire—L. B. BAYARD.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—W. H. B. BAYARD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BOLD STRIKE FOR A HUNDRED.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—ENTER SISTER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE OWL—MOTHER GOOSE—LAPITE.

UNION THEATRE, Chatham square.—UNIONIST'S EXERCISES.—CLOCK FIDELITY.—SING IN A CHINA SHOP.—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE GREAT EVILS.—GIBBON'S BEANS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Broadway.—BULLFIGHT, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DIXIE'S LAND.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 639 Broadway.—SONS, DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNIONIST'S MINSTRELS IN EUROPEAN DANCES, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Constitution of the Confederate States—The Tariffs of the Northern and Southern Confederacies, &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The EDITORIAL EDITION of the HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION of the HERALD will consist in part of the Constitution of the Confederate States; the Tariffs of the Northern and Southern Confederacies, and all the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The public will find in the HERALD of this morning the two new tariffs which are destined to play an important part in the settlement of the troubles which now surround the United States.

The Southern tariff is very simple and easily understood, but the Northern tariff is full of incongruities, and we have therefore endeavored to make it clear by throwing it alphabetically in tabular form. This tariff, so arranged, is thus ready for immediate reference. It will be perceived that spirits of turpentine, Peruvian bark, and other manufactures of flax, are liable to different rates of duty, without a distinct specification. Several interpolations also appear in different parts of the official document, whether clerical errors or legal alterations, is not stated. They will lead to litigations and trouble, annoyance and expense.

One of the effects of this Morrill tariff, however, will be to settle the question of the navigation of the Mississippi river—the only one which looked threatening to the South. The Southern tariff being lower than the Northern, all goods destined for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other ports of entry in the West, will be landed at New Orleans, bulk broken, and then forwarded to their several destinations. The western people will thereby have more advantageous and greater use of the river than they had before. Instead of consuming products coming westward from the Atlantic border, they will receive them southward from New Orleans, giving employment to the boats and railroads on and near the Mississippi river, and reviving the old business as it flourished before the East opened its artificial connections with the West.

A despatch from Savannah intimates that goods in transit through the Confederate States for such States as are without their jurisdiction can proceed to their destination without payment of duties.

Advices from Charleston state that a despatch had been received in that city from Havre, intimating that ships from the Confederate States would be admitted into that port on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

The administration having come to a decision upon the claims of applicants, the following gentlemen have been appointed to represent the nation abroad:

Charles Francis Adams.....Minister to England.

William L. Bayliss.....Minister to France.

N. F. Johnson.....Minister to Prussia.

George F. Smith.....Minister to Russia.

James Watson Webb.....Minister to Turkey.

Jacob T. Hallerstein.....Minister to Sweden.

W. A. Taylor.....Consul general to Alexandria.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate of the United States yesterday beyond the confirmation of appointments and the delivery of a speech by Mr. Breckinridge on the resolution of Mr. Douglas.

Advices from Fort Brown intimate the surrender of the Ringgold barracks at Brazos Santiago to the Texas troops, and that its evacuation would take place on the 20th inst. Col. Ben McCulloch is now on his way to Richmond to purchase arms for the State of Texas. He will also endeavor to induce President Davis to form a regiment of mounted riflemen for the protection of the Texas frontier.

The tenor of advices from Washington indicate no change in the policy of the administration relative to the reception of the Southern Commissioners. Preparations for the evacuation of Fort Sumter will probably be inaugurated in a few days, but the mode in which it will take place has not yet been decided upon. The rush of place hunters still continues.

The attendance of members in both branches of our State Legislature yesterday was rather slim, and the proceedings were not in the main of great importance. In the Senate but little business was transacted. Among the few bills introduced was one to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes. The bill amendatory of the act establishing regulations for the port of New York was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly a number of petitions in favor of a railroad in Broadway were presented. Progress was reported on the Metropolitan Health Bill, and also on the bill to amend the city charter. Various other reports were made, and different bills otherwise acted upon, but none of them of general interest.

We are in receipt of later news from the interior of New Granada. Mosquera's cause continues to triumph. He has been corresponding with President Ospina, with the intention of settling the differences between them without the further effusion of blood. There is no likelihood, however, that Ospina will accede to General Mosquera's ultimatum, but will continue the contest till one or the other party succeeds. Two more victories to the liberal cause are announced. One is the capture of the city of Ocaña, in Magdalena, near the Venezuelan frontier; the other was at Cartago, where some of Ospina's forces were repulsed with great loss. Fears are still entertained at Panama that Nieto may invade the Isthmus, and the question of declaring that province independent, under a foreign protectorate, was again occupying public attention.

Our advices from Jamaica are to the 6th instant. The intelligence is interesting. The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Souleouque, who is still in Kingston, had published a protest against the acts of President Geffrard. The Assembly had repealed the prohibition of foreign molasses into the island. Great interest was being made to secure the recall of Governor Darling, and it was said with success. Sir William Trevelyan and the Hon. Edward Jordon, C. B., the ex-Premier of Jamaica, and principal editor of the *Morning Journal*, were respectively named as his probable successor. The House of Assembly had appropriated £1,000 for the reception of Prince Alfred. The religious revivals had reached Kingston, and were having a disastrous effect on trade. The census is to be taken on the 6th of May.

We have later dates from Mexico, by way of New Orleans. The only important news was the murder by robbers of a young American, Mr. Ogden York, on his way from the capital to Vera Cruz. The interior of the country is not yet pacified.

The civic parade in honor of St. Patrick's day, yesterday, was a very brilliant affair. The military companies turned out in full force, and the various Hibernian societies made a grand display. The festivities of the occasion were enjoyed with the utmost good humor. A well attended dinner took place at the Astor House, on which occasion W. H. Russell, Esq., of the *London Times*, was present.

There was quite a little episode in the Board of Aldermen last evening, which must have been highly edifying to Mayor Nash, of Rochester, who was present. Alderman Dayton was decided to be in contempt, and ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after the minutes of the previous session were read, on motion of Mr. Barney, the Board adjourned till next Monday.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 397 deaths in this city during the past week—a decrease of 1 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 29 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 81 of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 15 of the heart and blood vessels, 128 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 60 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 9 premature births, 42 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 43 of general fevers, 2 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 2 unknown, of which 31 were from violent causes. The nativity table gives 271 natives of the United States, 80 of Ireland, 10 of England, 26 of Germany, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday and more active. The falling off in the receipts in the Southern ports, with more favorable advices from Liverpool, imparted more buoyancy to prices, which closed at an improvement on last week's rates. The sales embraced about 3,500 bales, 1,500 of which were made in transit. We quote middling uplands at 12½, a 12½c. The flour market was less active and buoyant, and with a fair amount of sales closed with the turn of the market in favor of purchasers. Wheat was in fair demand, with steady and free sales, closing at full prices. Corn was moderately and in fair request, while prices were without change of moment. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$16 75, and prime at \$12 62½ a \$13. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of about 500 hhds. at rates given in another place. Coffee was quiet. Freight was steady at the current rates, with a fair amount of engagements.

The Ultimatum of the South—What Ought the Administration to Do.

Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have, at length, an opportunity of throwing off the selfishness, fanaticism, and suicidal imbecility, which have, so far, characterized the course of the present administration, and of taking measures which cannot fail to secure a reconstruction of the Union, within a limited period. The adoption by the Montgomery Congress of a constitution, is equivalent to a manifesto to the rest of the country, of the precise wants of the people of the seceding States. It may be regarded as the ultimatum of the South to the North, and as the only basis upon which the former will consent to negotiate with those whose yoke they have recently thrown off. It affords an opening for such a fair and peaceful interchange of sentiment, between the rival sections of the country, as a Madison, Washington, and Jefferson—nay, a Clay, Webster or Cass—would have availed themselves of with avidity, to pacify conflicting interests. It should cause the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln to reconsider the determination, not to receive Messrs. Roman, Forsyth and Crawford, and incline them to listen with respect to the representations of the legitimate delegates of five millions of citizens. Granted that the Southern confederacy is revolutionary, it is, nevertheless, the successful revolt of seven States, whose numbers may possibly be increased to fifteen; and, unless the President is bent upon civil war, and irretrievable disaster to the republic, he will cease to screen himself, behind pettifogging technicalities, from the grave responsibility which the exigency of the times imposes upon him.

There is no point of difference between the constitution of the United States, and that which has been adopted by the Southern confederacy, in which the provisions of the latter are not an improvement upon the former. No amendment is made to protect slavery, beyond such an explanation of the old constitution, as shall restore those privileges to slaveholders, of which exceptional local legislation, in the Northern States, has robbed them. The Presidential term of office is increased to six years; protective tariffs are prohibited; subordinate officials are rendered irremovable excepting for cause; Cabinet officers may be given seats in the Senate, or House, at the pleasure of Congress; the Post Office is required to pay its own expenses; appropriations from the Treasury can only be made by a two-thirds vote; Senators must be elected by the State Legislatures, at the session next preceding their term of service; and, at the call of any three States, a convention shall be called to take into consideration amendments to the constitution. These are the principal changes. They are characterized by wisdom and foresight, and display profound knowledge of the wants of the country. The door is left open for the admission of other States, upon equal terms, into the new confederacy, and the tenor of the whole instrument, is conciliatory, firm and sagacious. There is no part of it, which cannot be

consistently adopted by the North, and which will not commend itself to sober minded, conservative citizens in the non-slaveholding portion of the Union. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, will greet it with such enthusiasm as kindred views and interests must dictate, and, if submitted to the people of all of the States, there is no question that it would be acceded to by three-quarters of their whole number.

Since November last, there has been but one prominent subject of discussion before the country, namely, how the disasters which menace it from the disturbed condition of our interdependent, under a foreign protectorate, was again occupying public attention.

Our advices from Jamaica are to the 6th instant. The intelligence is interesting. The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Souleouque, who is still in Kingston, had published a protest against the acts of President Geffrard. The Assembly had repealed the prohibition of foreign molasses into the island. Great interest was being made to secure the recall of Governor Darling, and it was said with success. Sir William Trevelyan and the Hon. Edward Jordon, C. B., the ex-Premier of Jamaica, and principal editor of the *Morning Journal*, were respectively named as his probable successor. The House of Assembly had appropriated £1,000 for the reception of Prince Alfred. The religious revivals had reached Kingston, and were having a disastrous effect on trade. The census is to be taken on the 6th of May.

We have later dates from Mexico, by way of New Orleans. The only important news was the murder by robbers of a young American, Mr. Ogden York, on his way from the capital to Vera Cruz. The interior of the country is not yet pacified.

The Two Tariffs, North and South.

We publish to-day the tariff recently adopted by the Northern Congress at Washington and the one virtually agreed upon by the Southern Congress at Montgomery, both in extenso, and they present, we think, a fair contrast between the legislative capacity of these two bodies. It is impossible to deny to the Southern tariff an exemplification of statesmanship, enlightenment, wisdom and a knowledge of governing a great and enterprising people, which are wholly wanting in the other document.

The two measures, in fact, differ as much in spirit as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; they are as widely different as the legislation of the Mountain in revolutionary France, or the Puritan legislation of the old Commonwealth of England, and the legislation of these two countries at the present day, as any commercial man who understands the subject may see by comparing the one with the other.

The tariff of the Washington Congress is the most ignorant, useless, blundering and pernicious enactment that ever was concocted for the avowed purpose of bettering the interests of the country. On the contrary, the tariff of the Montgomery Congress is a sound, practical and intelligible measure, and as such it will command the admiration of the statesmen of England and France, and all the commercial nations of Europe. They will discover, from the comparison, that the art of government is with the South, and not with the North, and they will be guided by that conviction in their policy as regards the two sections.

For the last forty years a set of stockjobbers and speculators in the North, and especially in New York, New England and Pennsylvania, have been using Congress on this question of tariff and revenue for their own benefit, and for purely stockjobbing purposes, just precisely as they operate in their corner gatherings in Wall street; and they have readily found such men as Morrill, who represents some grogshop, hole and corner interest in Vermont, to do the business for them in Washington. The country has suffered many times from ill judged tariffs, got up to suit the stockjobbing and other individual interests, as, for example, from the tariff of 1828, which was settled in 1832, but not before it almost drove South Carolina into nullification and secession; and now that the negro agitation had driven intelligent and practical Southern members out of Congress, the abolitionists and stockjobbers got affairs into their own hands, and we see the result in this most iniquitous measure, the Morrill tariff.

The combined effects of these two tariffs must be to decimate the entire North, to stop its importations, cripple its commerce and turn its capital into another channel; for, although there is specie now lying idle in New York to the amount of nearly forty millions of dollars, and as much more in the other large cities, waiting for an opportunity of investment, it will be soon scattered all over the country, wherever the most available means of using it are presented, and it will be lost to the trade of this city and the other Northern States. There is nothing to be predicted of the combination of results produced by the Northern and Southern tariffs but general ruin to the commerce of the Northern confederacy. France and England, in view of these two measures, will find but little difficulty now in recognizing the independence of the Confederate States of the South. The statesmen of these nations care nothing for our eternal nigger question. Their own commercial interests abroad are all in all to them; and, indeed, upon the subject of negroes, both the American governments stand now upon an equal footing, inasmuch as the Southern, as well as the Northern, constitution prohibits the African slave trade.

The tariff of the South opens its

ports upon fair and equitable terms to the manufacturers of foreign countries, which it were folly to suppose will not be eagerly availed of; while the stupid and suicidal tariff just adopted by the Northern Congress imposes excessive and almost prohibitory duties upon the same articles. Thus the combination of abolition fanatics and stockjobbers in Washington has reduced the whole North to the verge of ruin, which nothing can avert unless the administration recognizes the necessity of at once calling an extra session of Congress to repeal the Morrill tariff, and enact such measures as may bring back the seceded States, and reconstruct the Union upon terms of conciliation, justice and right.

The New Southern Constitution—The Ultimatum of the Seceded States.

According to the late speech of Vice President Stephens, and an elaborate commentary of the *Charleston Mercury*, which we publish to-day, on the permanent federal constitution adopted for the seceded States, there can be no doubt of its cordial ratification by all the States concerned. It must be apparent, also, to every dispassionate reader, that the constitution and law makers of the Confederate States, and the people thereof, are really in earnest in this business, and have not the remotest idea of coming back again under the existing constitution and government of the United States, upon any terms or any tinkering compromises whatsoever.

The ultimatum of the seceded States is now before the government at Washington in this new constitution adopted by the Congress at Montgomery, Alabama. Heretofore even our best disposed Northern conservatives have been perplexed how to move, and what to propose to reconcile "the cotton States" to the Union. Now, however, with their ultimatum before us, there can be no longer any doubt upon the subject. In their unrestricted discretion to shape a federal constitution for themselves, the seceded States have unquestionably provided all those securities, checks and balances which they regard essential for the maintenance of their peculiar institutions. Thus our Northern politicians and the administration at Washington are furnished the conditions upon which the Union may be re-established or definitively divided, without war and without trouble.

This new Southern constitution is the constitution of the United States, with various modifications, and some very important and most desirable improvements. Upon the main question of slavery it provides—and we put these provisions in the order of their importance—as follows:—

1. That African slavery in the Territories shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Legislatures.

2. That the right to slaveholders of transit and sojourn in any State of the confederacy, with their slaves and other property, shall be recognized and respected.

3. That the provision in regard to fugitive slaves shall extend to any slave lawfully carried from one State into another, and there escaping or taken away from his master.

4. That no bill or *ex post facto* law (by Congress or any State), and no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves, shall be passed.

5. That the African slave trade shall be prohibited by such laws of Congress as shall effectually prevent the same.

Such are the provisions of this Southern constitution which we may accept as the ultimatum of the seceded States on the subject of slavery. Upon some other questions, however, there are certain stringent provisions in said constitution which it would be extremely difficult to persuade our Northern fishermen, manufacturers and lobby corruptors to swallow, even to re-establish the Union. These provisions include:—

1. The absolute prohibition of all bounties from the federal treasury, and all duties or taxes on imported goods intended to promote or foster any branch of home industry.

2. A positive prohibition of federal appropriations for internal improvements, and the substitution of local tonnage duties for such improvements.

3. The restriction of Congress by a majority vote to such appropriations as may be recommended by the President or some executive department, all other appropriations requiring a two-thirds vote.

4. The holding of contractors to the strict letter of their contracts.

5. That the Post Office Department shall pay its own expenses.

These are excellent constitutional amendments. If they had been in force in Washington during the last ten years they would have prevented the wasteful squandering in swindling lobby jobs, contracts, &c. of three, four or five hundred millions of public money and public property that have been squandered to the enriching of the lobby jobbers, and the general demoralization of our Northern political parties and politicians to the lowest level of moral debasement and corruption.

The two classes of amendments indicated upon slavery and upon these other important subjects comprehend the peace offering of the seceded States to the border slave States, to the government at Washington and to the Northern States. They are radical propositions of change and reform. They inaugurate a revolution upon the questions involved, whether the final result shall be two confederacies or one. We are free to say, also, that the invaluable reforms we have enumerated should be adopted by the United States, with or without a reunion with the seceded States, and as soon as possible. But why not accept them with the propositions of the Confederate States on slavery as a basis of reunion? Practically, to the North these slavery abstractions amount to nothing, while the reforms indicated are indispensable to the existence of our government for any length of time, with or without the seceded States.

Under such a shameful mercenary scramble for the spoils as that which marks the advent of the new administration, it is manifest that this new party which has come into power is more thoroughly steeped in corruption than any which has preceded it. Our federal constitution must be amended so as to arrest this tide of political demoralization, or it will be destroyed by these party mercenaries in their